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Department of Indiana G. A. R. Encampment

At MUNCIE. MARCH 26, 27 and 28. \$1.65 For the Round Trip \$1.65

Corresponding rates from all points in In-lana. Tickets good going March 25, 26 and and good to return until March 29, in-Special trains will leave Indianapolis as follows: Department headquarters train, accompanied by the Knightstown Soldlers' Home Band, will leave Indianapolis Tuesday. March 26, at 11:50 a. m., stop at all stations and reach Muncle at 2:10 p. m. stations and reach Muncie at 2:10 p. m. This train will connect at Anderson with Michigan division trains in both directions. On account of the grand parade a special excursion train will leave Indianapolis at 7:15 a. m. Wednesday, March 27. stop at all stations and reach Muncie at 9:15 a. m. Returning, this train will leave Muncie at 7 p. m., March 27. and reach Indianapolis about 9:30 p. m. The department headquarters train will leave Muncie at 12 noon Friday, March 29. For tickets and full information call at Big Four ticket office, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

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ed Coaches and Sleepers, daily 12:35 n. m. cept Sinday 4:00 p. m.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

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Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at rest end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p.

m. daily.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. Publish This Day:-

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

Daughters of the Revolution. By CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN, author of "The Drum-Beat of the Nation," etc. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, \$1.50. Mr. Coffin aims in this book to show how much the women of the Revolutionary period contributed to the cause of the independence; how resolute, self-sacrificing, and patriotic they were. A slight thread of romance adds to its attractions, without lessening its historic value. It is written in a vigorous, picturesque style, and should in a vigorous, picturesque style, and should go into every home and library in America.

The Story of Christine Roche-

By HELEN CHOATE PRINCE. 16mo, A special interest attaches to this novel by a granddaughter of Rufus Choate, it is French in scene and characters; Love plays a prominent and enguging part; Anarchism pleads its cause, and shows its destructive nature in the strike it incites; French provincial life is skillfully described—and the story may well prove one of the most popular of the season's novels. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston

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Drs. Coughlin & Wilson, Dentists eth. Painless Extracting with Cocaine, Gas or talized Air. Ladies' entrance (ground floor), Deni-

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 252 West Washington street.

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Together with all-important durability are combined in our Spring Attire for little boys. We show the best efforts of the cleverest designers in the country. The men who made our clothing were artists.

Single and Double-breasted Reefer Suits; Junior Suits, Norfolk Jackets-you will see nothing nicer than ours. Prices, \$1.50 to \$7.50.

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CASES GARNER & CO.'S "PERCALES.

"Harmony" Grade, 84x84, 36 inches. "Steel River" Grade, 72x72, 31 inches.

In new designs; now first shown. All the latest colorings, "Primrose," "Cerise," "Perspiration-proof French Blue," "Black and Cardinal," etc.

THE CONSUMER

Wishing to obtain the best Percales should ask for the "Harmony" or "Steel River." These goods are preferred by all large Shirt and Shirt-waist manufacturers, as colors are warranted absolutely fast. The Blues are perspiration-proof and the most delicate shades of Pink, Light-Blue, Rose, Heliotrope, etc., will withstand all the tests of sun and water.

### RACING REGULATIONS

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL BEFORE THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Tentting and Running Associations to sion-Other Sporting News.

racing bill was presented in the Assembly to-day. While in the committee on orders it has been changed in many respects. No associations are named in the amended bill law, as in the original bill, but it is provided that any corporation formed under the provisions of the act shall have the power to held one or more trotting or racing meetings in each year. Corporations, owners of horses or others may contribute stakes to be contested for, but no persons other than the owners shall have any interest in a stake contested for, or receive any portion thereof after such race is finished. The whole of the stake shall be allotted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the race. The season for holding race meetings is limited from the 15th of April to the 15th of November, and to forty days on any one course.

The most important provision of the new bill provides that hereafter there shall be a State racing commission. Within ten days after the passage of this act the Governor shall appoint three persons to be members of such commission, who shall hold office for the term of five years, no two of whom shall be members of the same racing association. They are not to receive any compensation except their expenses and a salaried secretary is provided for. The total annual expenses of the commission are not to exceed \$5,000, which shall be contributed by the corporations enjoying the hearuted by the corporations enjoying the ben-efits of the new bill. The commission is to sonable rules and regulations, which may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Jockey Club and the National Steeple Chase Association. The commission is to have power to cancel and revoke licenses. Any trotting associations incorporated un-der the State law, and any State, county or other fair association are granted the same privileges as the running associations under the same restrictions. A tax of 5 per cent, of the gross earnings of the corporations enjoying the privileges of the bill is to be paid to the State. Concerning betting, the bill says that all concerning betting, the bilt says that all trials of speed for any bet, stake or reward, except such as are allowed by this act, or by special laws, is a public nuisance, and every person acting or aiding therein is considered guilty of a misdemeanor. It is also provided that any person who makes or records a bet, directly or indirectly, on any race course shall forfeit the value of any money or property so wagered, reany money or property so wagered, re-ceived or held by him, to be recovered in a ceived or held by him, to be recovered in a civil action by the person or persons with whom such wager is made, or by whom such money or property is deposited. It is further provided that no corporation or association conducting a running or trotting race meeting under the provisions of the new law shall exact or accept any compensation from any person for the privilege of making and recording wagers on the result of a race on a track of such corthe result of a race on a track of such cor-poration or association, or directly or in-directly share or participate in any bet or

wager. Any officer or agent of such cor-poration or association violating this pro-vision is guilty of a misdemeanor. The Ives pool bill and the Saxon amendment is repealed. The bill will be made a special order some day next week. Wabash Valley Racing Schedule.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., March 22 .- At a meeting of directors of the Wabash Valley Trotting Association of Indiana, held here to-day, a racing schedule was adopted. All associations have a free-for-all pace, free-for-all trot, 2:27 trot, except the associations which trot, 2:27 trot, except the associations which have running races. Each association has a three-minute trot, a 2:23 pace, a 2:45 pace. Each association is to have 5 per cent. of the entrance fee and 5 per cent. from the winning horse. Entries close at 6 o'clock p. m., Saturday, on the week previous to the meeting. All colt races are to be left to the option of the associations. Any records made thirty days before entries close will be no bar. The purses will be arranged at a meeting April 5.

Practice Ball Games. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22,-Boston, Washington, 2. Ten innings. MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22.-Balti-

more, 14; Montgomery, 1. Hickok's Feat. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22 .- The annual winter meeting of the Yale Athletic Club was held at the gymnasium here tonight. In the shot putting Hickok made a remarkable put of forty-six feet, breaking his own intercollegiate record of forty-two feet nine inches, but it was discovered afterwards that the shot was four ounces less than sixteen pounds.

Atherton Won Two Falls. CLEVELAND, O., March 22 .- The wrestling match between Ed Atherton, of Rochester, and Thomas McMahon, of Detroit, to-night, resulted in a victory for the former. Atherton won the second and third three falls

Pugilist Sentenced. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., March 22.-Pugilist Lindsay, of Omaha, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing Fletcher Robinson, a prize fighter, last year, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

McAuliffe and Griffo Matched. NEW YORK, March 22 -- Jack McAuliffe and young Griffo were matched this aft-

ernoon to fight on or about Oct. 10 for the light-weight championship, at 135 pounds. The match will be for \$10,000 a sde. Al Smith was selected as stakeholder. The referee is to be appointed thirty days before the fight.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA.

The Dread Cattle Disease Alleged Have Been Found in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.-Unless the judgment of Prof. W. S. Mayo, veterinarian at the State Agricultural College, is at fault, pleuro pneumonia has been located in Kansas. The dread disease has, it is said, made its appearance in Geery and Waubansee counties. For some time past cattle in that part of the State have been sick. The matter was finally called to the attention of Governor Morrill and the State sanitary commission. Under instruction from the Governor Professor Mayo made a thorough investigation, which has included several post morten examinations. To-day he came to the capital accompanied by Professor Fairchild, of the State Agricultural College, and the two were closeted with the Governor for some time. It was at first determined to keep the matter quiet until the United States authorities could be notified, but several exaggerated statements got out and it was finally deemed best to tell the whole story as being less alarming. Prof. Mayo reported that, in his judgment, the district—was infected—with typical pleuro-mountains. Eight head of exittle affiliated. pneumonia. Eight head of cattle afflicted with the disease, he declared, had died and about fifty head are now suffering with it. and about two hundred head have been ex-

The State sanitary committee accompanied Professor Mayo in his tour of inspection, yesterday, as did also Dr. Pritchard, the State veterir arian. A rigid quarantine was established against the infected portions of the counties named, and it is the hope of the authorities that they may stamp out the disease without its further spread. Governor Morrill notified the authorities at Washington, to-night, of the state of affairs and asked that an expert be sent at once to verify Professor Mayo's diagnosis.

### BATTLE WITH THE SEA.

Stormy Experience of the Steamer La Campine in Crossing the Atlantic. BALTIMORE, March 22,-After a continual battle with wind and wave for twenty-two days across the Atlantic from Rotterdam, the oil-tank steamer La Campine arrived in port this morning seven days overdue. The cold was intense and the crew and officers suffered greatly. Salt spray froze as it fell on the vessel's deck and rigging and ropes became as rigid as bars of iron. The rolling and pitching of the steamer was so violent that those compelled to go on deck could only

go about by means of life lines stretched along. The flying bridge is fully thirty feet above the level of the deck, yet the spray flew over it in solid sheets. An Overdue Steamship. NEW YORK, March 22 .- A rate of 50 per cent. is being asked for reinsurance on the British steamship Grettlands, which sailed from this port March 9 for Cardenas. Cuba. After passing out of Sandy Hook the vessel has not been sighted, and although every effort has been made to find trace of her her fate is unknown. The Grettlands was about two-thirds laden with a general cargo, valued at about \$100,-000, and the hull was worth about that amount also. She was commanded by Capt. E. Coullard, who hails from Quebec, and was manned with a crew of twenty-one. Ordinarily she would have made the trip to the Cuban coast in about six days. The Grettlands is iron and of 1,091 tons burden. She is about 230 feet long, thirty-three feet beam and sixteen feet depth of hold. She hails from Quebec, is owned by F. W. Ross, and at present is chartered by Mun-son & Co., of Wall street.

Ocean Race of 5,000 Miles.

BALTIMORE, March 22 .- The coffee barkentines Frances and White Wings sailed to-day on an ocean wace of five thousand miles to Rio. Odds are in favor of the Frances. On the latter's last trip to Baltimore she made the run from Santos in forty-two days, while the White Wings was flity-one days making the trip from Rio. Another race will be against time between the ships Big Bonanza and May Flint, 18,500 miles, around Cape Horn to San Westerlint, 18,500 miles, around Cape Horn to San The Bonanza will sail Satur-Francisco. The Bonanza will day and the Flint next week. are expected to make quick trips

Ice-Bound Boat Released. ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 22.-After bethe steamer Petoskey succeeded, with the assistance of tugs and dynamite, in getting out of the harbor this afternoon, and ting out of the harbor this afternoon, and steamed northward in the channels between the two lee floes. The captain expects to find an opening through the outside floe further north through which he can proceed for Milwaukee. This is the first boat to clear this port since the ill-fated Chicora left on Jan. 20.

Testing a Massachusetts Law. BOSTON, March 22.—James A. Murphy, member of the Sarsfield Guards, Ancient of Hibernians, came before Judge in the Municipal Court, to-day, charged with carrying a firearm in the St. Patrick's day parade in this city. After a lengthy hearing, in which Hon. Thomas J. Gargen, counsel for the defendant, made a plea that the law passed by the Legisa plea that the law passed by the Legislature two years ago was unconstitutional, Judge Hardy imposed a fine of \$16, and an appeal was taken. All the members of the company carried arms in the parade in order to test the constitutionality of the law, and the case will be carried to

the highest authority. Fight Over Paul Jones's Millions. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22.—Papers in an appeal from the probate of Paul Jones's will were filed to-day in the Circuit Court.

The appellants are J. W. Johnson and Lizzie B. Johnson. Sanders Jones and the other devisees under the will are made the appellees. Four grounds are advanced for setting aside the probate in the county court, viz.: It was not his last will; testator was not of sound mind; he was unduly influenced; the will is not in accordance with law. Paul Jones, the testator in the case, was the "millionaire distiller," who died recently. His nearest of kin are nephews, and he left most of his property to two of them. The contestants are husband and wife and the latter is a niece of the testator.

LEPROSY AT NEW YORK.

Man Suffering with the Louthsome Disease Found in a Tenement.

NEW YORK, March 22.-The Health Board, to-day, learned that there had been a man stricken with leprosy living, for the past six years, in a tenement house in this city. President Wilson said that the facts, so far as ascertained, had been given to the sanitary superintendent, Dr. Charles F. toberts, and that a prompt and thorough investigation of the case would be made immediately. The man's name and address has not been given out. He has a wife and five children, and one of his daughters is married and has a seven-months-old baby. Although the case has been handled during the past few years by two physicians and brought to the notice of the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, it has never been reported to the Health Board.

Dr. Albert S. Ashmead, of No. 5 Charlton street, who passed on the case as an expert, said, this morning, that the man was undoubtedly in an advanced stage of leprosy. He is about fifty years of age, but, as with all lepers, he looks much older. He was born in Germany. He was very sanguine of his recovery, but this, Dr. Ashmead said, was characteristic of all lepers and seemed a merciful provision of nature. Dr. Ashmead said also that Dr. Hansen, the eminent Norwegian scientist and physician who, in 1874, discovered the leprosy bacillus, was of the opinion that leprosy is not a contagious disease. Dr. Ashmead spent several years as medical director of the Tokio Hospital in Japan. brought to the notice of the medical staff

### ALABAMA OUTLAW SHOT.

Bandit Who Was Charged with Murder, Robbery and Counterfeiting.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22.-Jim Morrison, the most dreaded outlaw of this section of the country, was killed last night by Deputy Sheriff Henry Cole in a remote part of this county, where the desperado has terrorized the people, carried on a counterfeiting den and plundered houses for months. A few years ago Morrison was sent to the Pratt mines prison for the murder of Tom Webb, but he soon escaped. He was recaptured and after remaining in confinement a few months again escaped with six other convicts by blowing his way with six other convicts by blowing his way out of the mines with dynamite. Since that time he killed Deputy Sheriff Dexter, who was trying to arrest him. Then he established himself in the mountains and carried on his outlawry unmolested. Cole waylaid the desperado, covered him with a revolver and when the prisoner made a move to draw a weapon shot him dead. Two of Morrison's brothers are now in jail move to draw a weapon shot him dead.
Two of Morrison's brothers are now in jail
charged with counterfeiting. A big reward
was offered for Morrison's capture. Hundreds of people crowded the morgue to view
the remains of the dead bandit to-day.

### ORANGES FROM MEXICO.

St. Louis Reveling in Fruit Equal to the Florida or California Grown.

ST. LOUIS, March 22 .- Owing to the fact that the Florida crop had been frozen and rendered worthless, resulting in an unusually heavy demand on California raisers for oranges, merchants here have been looking for another source from which to get that fruit. Recent investigations made by them in Mexico have resulted in tri-weekly shipments being made from La Berea, Jalisco, six carloads of frutt having been received from there during the past week. The importations consist of a variety known as the Guadalajara orange. It is thin skined and equal in flavor, it is said, to either the Florida or California product. Judging from the demand for the fruit the Mexican orange is taking well here. Because of the scarcity of cheap wood in Mexico with which to make boxes, shipments have been comparatively small. This trouble, however, is now obviated by the merchants who ship in a "knocked down" condition, the material for making boxes, which are put together on their arrival in Mexico.

ONE OF SAM JONES'S VICTIMS.

An Old Steamboat Captain Throws Up His Job to Talk Religion.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.-Capt. Joe Todd one of the most popular steamboatmen in the Mississippi valley, arrived home today and announced his determination to quit the river business and go into the ministry. The Captain was in command of the steamer City of Sheffield, of the St. Louis and Tennesse River Packet Company. He left the boat at Florence, refusing to take it back to St. Louis, for which city he took the train. Before leaving St. Louis on the down trip Captain Todd became converted at one of Sam Jones's revival meetings now being held in Music Hall. As a result he decided to give up his business of steamboating and go to preaching. Captain Todd talks rather wildly about his intentions. His wife says that the recent revival meetings have unduly excited him, and that, coupled with severe mental work of the past few months, has broken his health. On all other subjects he is said to be rational be rational.

200 WORDS A MINUTE.

Machine That Promises to Revolu tionize the Telegraph Business.

BALTIMORE, March 22.-The United States Postal Printing Company has opened an office and announces that in a few days it will be ready to receive messages for Washington. The company claims to be able to send messages at the rate of two hundred words a minute, the receiving machine at the other end doing the printing, and it will make a very low rate.

The apparatus consists of a typewriter transmitter and printing machine. The typewriter punches holes in a tape, which is afterward run through a brush composed of small styluses, through which the cur-rent is passing. When a stylus comes to one of the holes the connection is suddenly formed, sending an electric impulse over the wire to the receiving office.

Heir to a Lordship.

TORONTO, March 22.-George Marshall Graham, of this city, after a hard fight with fate for thirty years, has just been identified as heir to the Scottish earldoms of Strathern, Monteith and Airth. Two senior branches having become extinct the titles and estates pass to the third branch. of which the Toronto man is the repre-sentative. The new earl is entitled to a seat in the House of Lords, and will claim it as soon as some necessary preliminary arrangements are made. Mr. Graham has for some time been working as bookkeeper

Toledo's Primary Election "Mistakes."

Toledo, O., March 22.—The board of elections to-day completed its investigation of tally sheets of the Republican primary election. It found that in the Eleventh ward five delegates were improperly certified as elected on the ticket pledged to the renomination of Mayor Major, the five unpledged candidates having a majority, but this was the result of "a mutual mistake and omission" on the part of the canvassers. Minor irregularities were also found in the Second and Third wards, but not affecting the status of the delegations. Toledo's Primary Election "Mistakes." not affecting the status of the delegations.

Herreshoff at Work Again. BRISTOL, R. I., March 22.—Capt. Nat Herreshoff is improving very rapidly, and was able to walk around the grounds today. He spent the afternoon in perfecting his plans for the new cup defender. The sails of the new craft will be made in Bristol, and not in Boston, as before reported. As there is not room enough at the Herreshoff works, the second story of a large building owned by the National rubber works has been rented for the purpose. It is said that about 12,000 square feet of canvas will be required.

# TO SUCCEED SAGASTA

SENOR DON ANTONIO CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO TO BE PREMIER.

Well-Known Statesman Charged by the Queen Regent with the Task of Forming a Spanish Ministry.

ALLEGED CUBAN TRAITOR

GEN. SANGUILLY CHARGED WITH BETRAYING REVOLUTIONISTS.

Rent Island - Negroes Rising - Alleged Filibustering Expedition.

MADRID, March 22.-The Queen Regent has charged Senor Canovas Del Castillo with the formation of a Cabinet to replace the Sagasta Ministry that resigned on Monday last in consequence of troubles growing out of the attacks on the army by news-

was born in 1830. He made his debut in

1851 as chief editor of the Patria, in which he defended Conservative ideas. In 1854 he was named deputy for Malaga and since that he has never ceased to occupy a seat in the Cortes. He held several important positions under the government and in 1864 he was Minister of Finance and the Colonies. He drew the law for the abolition of the traffic in slaves. His greatest title to fame is that of having been the first to hoist the standard of legitlmate and constitutional monarchy in the full constituent assembly in 1868, in the face of a triumphant revolution. His fidelity and capacity obtained for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party and in the proclamation of Alfonso XII as King, in December, 1874, Castillo became president of the Council and chief of the new Cabinet. This office he held until 1879, when Marshal Martinez De Campos became Prime Minister. Castillo opposed the Marshal's free trade and emancipation projects and finally in December, 1879, compelled his resignation, and Castillo again came into power and held the reins of government until 1881, when he was overthrown by a coalition between the supporters of Sagasta and De Campos, and the former became Prime Minister. The Sagasta Ministry resigned in 1883, but Sagasta formed a new Cavinet which held office about nine months when it was succeeded by the Poseda Herrera Ministry. In 1884 this Cabinet was overthrown and Castillo again formed a Ministry. In 1885 this Ministry resigned on account of the King's intention to visit Valencia, where cholera was prevailing, but the King gave in and the ministers continued in office. In November, 1885, Senor Canovas Del Castillo was compelled to resign on the question of German occupancy of the Caroline islands, and he was succeeded by Senor Sagasta, who held the premiership until July, 1890, when he resigned and Castillo again became Prime Minister with a coalition Cabinet. From then until now Sagasta and Castillo have alternated in holding the office of Prime Minister and the Queen Regent is simply following a long established pre-

cedent in calling Castillo as the successor Spanish Editors Arrested. MADRID, March 22 .- The chief officers of the garrison of Madrid sent a deputation. to-day, to Marshal Martinez Campos to assure him that they would serve the throne and the government; that there was no question of their loyalty, and that the same opinion animated Spanish soldiers of all ranks. Proceedings against certain pro-vincial newspapers which attacked the army have begun. At Reus, province of Tarragon, three newspaper men have been arrested by order of a military judge. This indicates the charge will be high treason.

SANGUILLY A TRAITOR. The Arrested Robel Leader Denounced

by Cuban Patriots.

TAMPA, Fla., Much 22.—Incoming passengers by the latest boat from Havana report that sympathizers with the Cuban rebellion, who were arrested during the disturbance, have been released by the government from Havana prisons. They are watched, it is believed, and should they be rearrested, will be confined at Matanzas, This release, it is believed, is to clear the prisons of Havana so that no evidence of rebellion shall be observed by yisitors. It is stated that the public of Havana have no knowledge of arrested rebels or suspects, because they are all confined at Matanzas, forty miles down the island. The Matanzas prison recently had been double garrisoned and cannon have been drawn into position around the prison. General Sanguilly, who was the revolutionist leader in the Havana district of Cuba, and who was arrested, and is now being tried by civil court along with Aguirre, who was arrested with him, is said, by the latest arrived passengers, to have collected \$26,500 on the Thursday night preceding his arrest. He then told his fellow-irsurrectionists to be ready for action on Sunday. On Sunday, Feb. 24, however, he was arrested and, at the instance of American Consul-general Williams, has been accorded a civil trial instead of a trial by court-martial. It has transpired, according to the latest information from Havana, that General Sanguilly was not only the apostle of the revolutionist propaganda for the Havana department. but when the uprising came he was relied on to lead the forces of insurrection on the field. Being a battle-scarred veteran of the revolution of 1868, the insurrectionists trusted and revered General Sanguilly. Confidence in him was absolute. The statement now comes from a passen-ger just arrived that the insurgent insur-

ger just arrived that the insurger General rectionists have discovered that General Sanguilly, for about eight years past, has been receiving \$200 per month from the been receiving \$200 per month from Spanish government to keep it advised Spanish government to keep it advised of any plots against the government by the Cubans. In support of this statement is quoted the fact that, while now in prison, General Sanguilly is daily visited by prominent ladies of Havana; that he is banqueted in prison; that his family visit him at will, and that his son sleeps with him nightly. The insurrectionists, who thus are convinced that they were betrayed by Sanguilly claim now to have learned more of nightly. The insurrectionists, who thus are convinced that they were betrayed by Sanguilly, claim now to have learned more of the collection of funds by Sanguilly. Manuel Garcia, the outlaw, under an edict of Spain, would have had naught to fear from a new government by insurrectionists, and hence, desired their success in the present effort for freedom. It is now stated by a man just arrived here that the rebels have learned that Garcia, soon before his death, early this month, offered General Marti, the head of the revolution, the sum of \$35,000. General Marti, it is said, refused the money. Garcia subsequently gave the money to General Sanguilly for the same purpose. Soon afterwards, Garcia was killed and the rebels, it is asserted, believe that Sanguilly kept or turned over to the Spanish government this and other moneys collected by him. The insurrectionists, it is declared, are now determined that if Sanguilly is released his life shall pay the forfeit of what they deem to be his treachery to their cause.

Bearing upon the above, and yet independent of it, there came here, last evening, from Caba, information that the Spanish government intended to send General Sanguilly to the Philippine Islands, ostensibly as an exile prisoner. The insurrectionists claim to have learned, however, that it is the plan of the government to send Sanguilly to the Philippine islands to lead the government forces against the uprising now in progress there, and that he is to be given \$19,000 for so doing. It is presumed Sanguilly will be glad to do this to escape the

peril that will surround him should he be set free in Havana, or any place else in

peril that will surround him should he be set free in Havans, or any place else in Cuba.

What has become of the 9,700 riftes that have been, for two years past, stored in Havana, is a question that is said now to be puzzling the Spanish government. Two years ago the agent in Havana of a Spanish arms manufacturing company contracted with the Cuban government to supply ten thousand riftes. Before delivery, however, a rival gun firm won over the government, and when agent Larranga, for the original contractors, delivered his goods, they were refused on the pretext of some defect, and the other firm's goods accepted. The rejected arms were stored away and recently the government bethought itself to ascertain the condition and whereabouts of the stored arms. There was a raid on the storehouses recently, and it is said only seventy-five guns were found. Another report places the number found at 250. Where are the remainder of the 9,700 rifles?

It is stated that 8,500 soldiers from Suain arrived in Havana by man-of-war, Wednesday, of this week. They are said to be largely youths from fourteen years of age upwards. From eastern Cuba, the disturbed district, come reports that Henry Brooks is in charge of about four thousand men at or about Baire. General Joselar is said to be near Puerto Principe, organizing forces. General Masso, who went from Santiago, is reported to have fought Spanish troops near Mansanillo, on the 17th of March, with unknown loss to both sides. General Guillermon is reported to be near Santiago with four thousand men, divided into five companies. For the next two months, it is stated, there will be no violent progress of the revolution, as the Cubans do not intend now to assume the aggressive. Early in June, the opening of the rainy season, the Spanish troops, not acclimated, will be on the field exposed to the elements, and yellow fever is relied on to move strongly against their force and kill more than the Cubans can with rifles. The new Spanish guns of delicate mechanism are relied on to rust

"FISHY" STORY DENIED.

Fillbustering Expedition Being

Fitted Out at New York. NEW YORK, March 22.- A sensational story was affoat to-day to the effect that a filibustering expedition was being organized in this city. According to the story an attempt is being made to fit out a large American schooner for the invasion of Cuba. It is stated that the name of the vessel and the addresses of the men who have organized the filibustering expedition are in the hands of the Spanish consul, Mr. Arturo Baldasano. It is said that about two weeks ago the Spanish consul was informed that a suspiciously large number of men had been employed to go to Cuba. It was necessary that these men should be citizens of America, otherwise their employers had no "work" for them. The men were to be given free passage to and from the island, food supplied them, and were to be paid a salary of \$50 per month. Of those who were hired the ones who appeared to be entirely trustworthy and likely to keep the secret were told the real nature of the expedition. The plan was changed, it was said, and it was arranged to send the hired men to Cuba on ranged to send the hired men to Cuba on a steamer of one of the regular lines running to the island, instead of on the chartered schooner. The latter was then to be loaded with munitions of war, and, if possible, the cargo was to be landed on the east coast of Cuba, at present the scene of the disturbances there. The details of this plan, it was claimed, was learned through a detective who had been formerly in the employ of the Haitien government during the late revolution on that island.

Mr. Arturo Baldasani, the consul-general, was told of the story this evening by a reporter. He said very decidedly: "There reporter. He said very decidedly: "There is not a word of truth in the story. If such a craft was being fitted out here it would be the duty of the United States to look after it. The Spanish government would also take the necessary precautions to prevent the success of the expedition But I know nothing of the facts detailed and, of course, cannot take any action concerning the matter."

SECRETLY AIDING REBELS. Sugar Planters Displeased with the

Spanish Government. ATLANTA, Ga., March 22.-A prominent business man at Matanzas, Cuba, writes as follows on the Cuban revolution: "For three years past the planters, hitherto so loyal, have been put to a severe test. Owing to the free sugar clause in the Mc-Kinley bill there was a great boom in the sugar industry of Cuba. The planters not only largely increased their capacity, but invested to the extent of many millions in new mills and machinery. Then like a in new mills and machinery. Then like a crash came the announced policy of the United States to cripple the very market on which Cuba had built her hopes. Spain blundered in clumsy forms of retaliation, instead of having at heart the interests of those who had been so true to her heretofore. Last November the planters of Cuba held a meeting, at which they adopted a piteous appeal to the home government. Captain General Calijo promised to forward it with a personal indorsement. It is doubtful if he ever did so, but, be that as it may, the next thing those planthat as it may, the next thing those planters heard of it. in January, was an intimation that further meetings for any purpose whatever would be displeasing to the government. Thus deprived of even the right of petition, the planters have been brooding at their homes, giving quiet aid and support to the rebels. The harmony between the planters and the discontented element is plain to be seen, as it is the fact that their traders have superior means of information. There is really no well-formed attempt at mobilization as yel. The purpose of the rebels is to keep in small bands, to attract as little attention as possible and to avoid conflicts with the

Really a Race War. HAVANA, March 22.-Herminie Leyva, who was sent to Cuba by the Autonomist party to study the situation, has arrived at Havana and reports that the insurrection is more of a race war than a political revolution, more negroes being found in the camps of the insurgents than whites. The insurgents were very poorly armed, and their stores of ammunition were scanty. The chief of the insurgents, Amador Guerra, with three hundred mounted men. attacked the village of Campechuel and created a great panic among the inhabitants. Numerous families escaped and took refuge on an American bark in the harbor.
A band of the insurgents demanded the surrender of Lieutenant Tarrago, who was stationed there with forty men of the regiment of Havana. Tarrago was called on to order the regiment to deliver up their arms. He refused and the regiment declared it would die rather than surrender.

Shot by a Spanish Sentinel. BALTIMORE, March 22 .- The news was received in Baltimore to-day that a sailor of the English steamer Laurestina had been shot by a Spanish sentinel in Santiago de Cuba. It is not known that the shot was fatal. The Laurestina is consigned to the Joseph R. Ford Company, of Baltimore, and sailed from Santiago on Wednesday last with a cargo of iron ore for the Maryland Steel Company. She is expected to reach Baltimore within two or three days. On the arrival of the Laurestina particu-lars of the shooting may be obtained. Pres-ent information, which is very meager, is that the seaman had forgotten or refused to give the countersign when challenged.

Agitation in Mexico.

TAMPA, Fla., March 22.-The following advices have been received from the city of Mexico through Spanish official sources: In the capitals of the various Mexican States, Cuban committees are raising funds for the insurgents in Cuba. The Spaniards in some localities are offsetting this by in some localities are offsetting this by preparing to organize for service in support of the crown in Cuba. They have appointed a committee to wait on the Spanish minister to task him to obtain from President Diaz permission to organize such bodies on Mexico soil. This action has come to the knowledge of Spaniards in Spain and at least one hundred declare they will form themselves into a volunteer company to go to Cuba and enlist in the Spanish cause.

Comments of the Spanish Press. MADRID, March 22.-The Epoca and the Nacional persist in saying that the Governor-general of Cuba, General Calleja, has asked for large reinforcements. The government officials, however, deny the re-(Continued on Second Page.)

GREAT BRITAIN MAY BULLDOZE OUR LITTLE SISTER REPUBLICS.

Mr. Cleveland and His Cabinet Are Not Disposed to Jump in and Ald

NO ANSWER FROM SPAIN

Micaragua and Venezuela.

MINISTER MURITAGE'S RESIGNATION TENDERED, BUT NOT ACCEPTED.

New Bering Sen Treaty Necessary Through Failure of Congress to Provide for Canadian Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-The Cabinet

meeting to-day lasted but two hours, everybody being present but Secretary Carlish. who is in New York. The session is said to have been uneventful, thereby disappointing the expectations of those who looked for some decided aggressive action in foreign affairs. It is salso said that tween the members, although the principal subjects under discussion, relating to the various complications into which we have become involved with certain foreign coun tries, were well calculated to exhibit divergence of individual views. It is presumed that the attitude of Great British toward Venezuela and Nicaragua was anvassed, but, as far as can be gathered, the Secretary of State had no new matter touching this to impart, and it was not believed to be necessary to take any positive action in the absence of an explicit statement of the purposes of Great Britain. As far as the Nicaragua matter is concerned, it is not believed that our government is disposed to take issue with Great Britain as to her right to demand an indemnity for the unjust treatment of her the United States has already and repeatright in such cases to secure reparation for improper treatment of its citizens. The only point on which there can be a question is as to the method of collecting the indemnity, but it is believed that in the view of the Cabinet the subject need cause no real trouble, as Nicaragua doubtless will agree to meet reasonable demands from Great Britain when it is made clear to her by our Department of State that she support of the United States, which might otherwise be disposed to use its good offices to secure an abatement of the amount of indemnity if the principle of an indemnity is conceded. The situation as to Venezuela is believed to be giving the Cabinet more concern by far, but, as already
stated, it is the disposition to take no arbitrary action in the absence of a statement from Great Britain.

In view of the more weightier matters
now engaging the attention of the administration it is stated that foreign ministers in Washington are likely to be, at

least for the present, left undisturbed in their relations with our government. No answer beyond a purely perfunctory one, acknowledging the receipt of our communication and promising to make investigations, has been returned by Spain to gations, has been returned by Spain to our demand in regard to the Allianca af-fair, and while under ordinary conditions this might be resented by our government, a disposition was shown by the Cabinet to make all due allowances for the fact that as a result of the overturning of the Span-ish Cabinet the subordinates there dare not do anything to comproise the incom-

ng Cabinet. The trouble between Great Britain' and Nicaragua has not assumed the belligerent asject made out by recent reports. These reports were to the effect that Great Britain had assured the United States there will be no encroachment on American soil, and that on this understanding Great Britain may bombard Greytown without intervention of the United States. That Great Britain made any such representations is discredited by those best advised on the subject. It is known definitely that Sir Julien Pauncefote, the British embassador, has not seen Secretary Gresham on the Nicaraguage and statement of the subject. caraguan question, and has had no commu-nication whatever with him on the subject From the statements of Nicaraguan officials the question is readily susceptible of peaceful adjustment, and there is not a remote chance of a bombardment of Greytown. General Barrios, the special envoy of Nicaragua, who recently left here for home, will soon return to Washington. home, will soon return to Washington, From the British standpoint the trouble with Nicaragua is one in which the interests of the United States and Great Britain are united rather than opposed. When the British vice consul, Mr. Hatch, was expelled from Nicaragua several cuizans of the United States were also expelled. The latter were allowed to return, but it is believed an indemnity for their expulsion was quietly paid.

while there were no new developments in the Allianca affair to-day, it was learned that Minister Muruaga, of Spain, about a week ago, forwarded his resignation to his government. The step was taken because of certain criticisms made in Cuba. The resignation was withdrawn at the request of the Spanish government. This, is regarded as closing that phase of the recent agitation, so that Senor Muruaga will continue as minister from Spain until further action is taken. His friends in the diplomatic corps say he has no lesire to leave at a time when his very less are needed. at a time when his services are needed here in the effort of Spain to check the Cuban uprising. There is reason to believe, however, that he will ask for a leave of absence as soon as affairs assume a more

NEW TREATY NECESSARY.

Another Effort to Be Made to Adjust the Bering Sen Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-Preliminaries are being arranged for the framing of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning Bering sea seizures. The negotiations will be carried on in Washington, Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries for Canada, and other leading statesmen of the Dominion, including, probably, Minister Foster, will come here to co-operate with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador, concerning the terms of the treaty. On account of the prolonged siege of illness through which Secretary Greshum has passed, which may make it desirable for him to take a rest, the meeting will probably be deferred until late in the summer or fall. The gathering of prominent Canadlan ministers will be an interesting occasion, The crew was shipped at a foreign port. although it is recalled with regret that Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, who recently died suddenly in London, will not again be among those who have long been identified with that subject.

again be among those who have long been identified with that subject.

The projected treaty is rendered necessary by the inaction of Congress on the Bering sea seizure claims. The original claims, which, with interest, amounted to \$750,000, were sealed down to \$425,000. President Cleveland advised payment in his message to Congress, but an amendment to carry out the President's recommendation was defeated. It was then sought to provide for another national commission to adjust the terms of settlement, but this, too, failed, leaving the matter, still open. The purpose of the treaty would be, therefore, to create a commission to hear all the evidence and determine the amount of indemnity to be paid the seized scalers. After being signed, the treaty will have to be submitted to the Senate for ratification, and unless there is an extra session this be submitted to the Senate for ratification, and unless there is an extra session this cannot be accomplished before next becember. While it is felt that this is an unfortunate delay in adjusting the claims, yet it appears to be the only means of advancing them to an honorable settlement consistent with the kindly relations existing between the United States and Great Britain.

Britain.

Another phase of the seal question which may come up simultaneously with the adjustment of the claims is the framing of a new modus vivendi or other means of pre-